

## A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF IASSINAE (HOMOPTERA: CICADELLIDAE) FROM BRAZIL<sup>1, 2</sup>

H. Derrick Blocker<sup>3</sup> and M.D. Webb<sup>4</sup>

**ABSTRACT:** A unique specimen of leafhopper from the Mato Grosso in Brazil represents a distinct new genus and species of Iassininae, *Daveyoungana collosa*, probably related to the genus *Scaropsia*. Other possibly closely related New World genera are *Scaroidana* and *Bythonia*.

A unique specimen of leafhopper, recently found in the Natural History Museum in London by the second author, from the Mato Grosso in Brazil, represents a distinct new genus and species of Iassininae, *Daveyoungana collosa*, probably related to the genus *Scaropsia* Blocker (1979a). Other possibly closely related New World genera are *Scaroidana* Osborn (Blocker, 1979b) and *Bythonia* Oman (Blocker and Webb 1990). The unique shape of the male genital segment is similar to that of the Old World genus *Batracomorphus* Lewis (Knight 1983).

### *Daveyoungana*, new genus

**Type species:** *Daveyoungana collosa*, new species

Color reddish; vertex with pair of fuscous spots located midway between midline and eye; with fuscous pattern on pronotum and scutellum; forewings with brownish tint, veins dark; venter stramineous with reddish tint.

Vertex narrow (Fig. 1), parallel-margined; vertex, pronotum, scutellum, and face transversely striate; face (fig 2) with anteclypeus wide basally, gradually narrowed by 1/2 apically; ocelli on margin of head, not visible dorsally, distant from eye; hind femoral chaetotaxy 2-2-1, basal seta reduced in size; forewings (Fig. 3) of uniform texture, sparsely set with inconspicuous microsetae, vein separating appendix and first apical cell complete, with three basally closed anteapical cells, appendix broad, hind wing with R and M veins fused apically; fore tibia rounded dorsally.

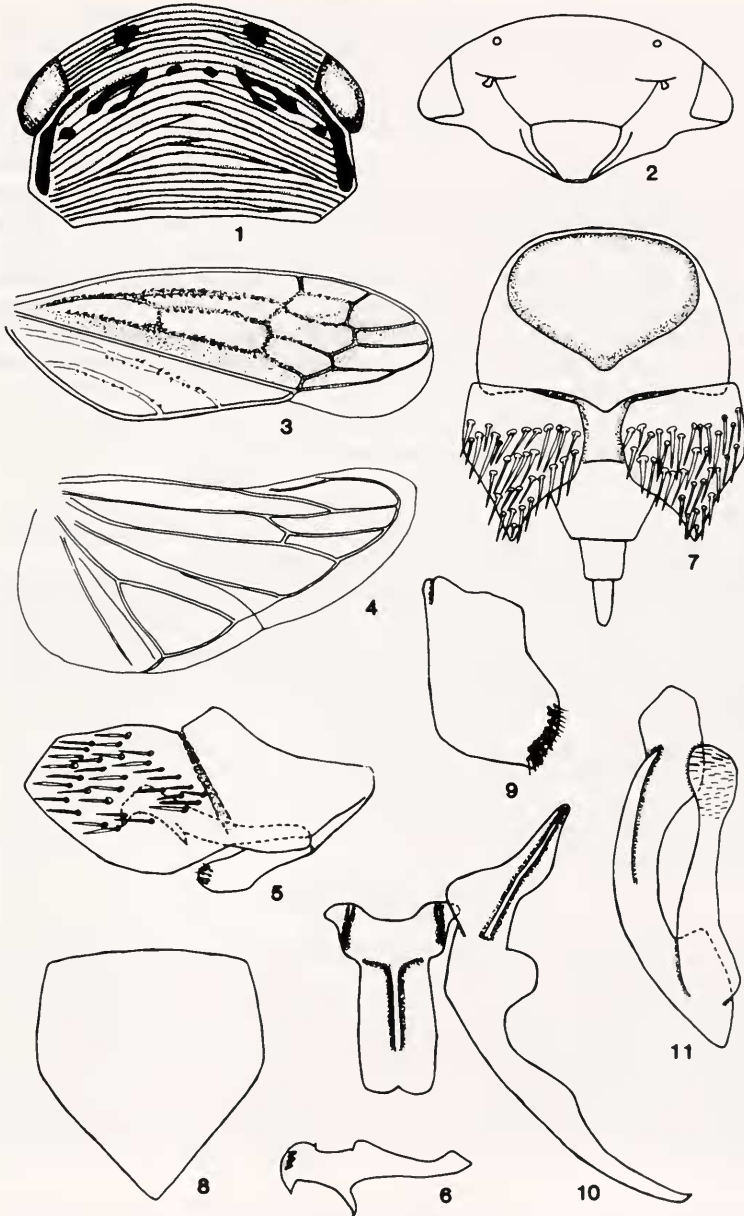
Pygofer, laterally, with a fracture at anterior 1/3 (Fig. 5) and an internal process (Fig. 6) that is caliper-shaped apically, caudal lobe of pygofer heavily setose, separated from its counterpart dorsally (Fig. 7), anterior 1/4 jointed by a sclerotized band; abdominal sternum VII (Fig. 8) with triangular posterior margin concealing the anterior portion of the pygofer.

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<sup>3</sup>Department of Entomology, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS 66506-4004.

<sup>4</sup>Department of Entomology, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW75BD.



Figs. 1-11. *Daveyungana collosa*: 1, vertex and pronotum, dorsal view; 2, face, anteroventral view; 3, forewing, dorsal view; 4, hind wing, dorsal view; 5, pygofer and plate, lateral view; 6, pygofer process, lateral view; 7, genital segment, dorsal view; 8, abdominal sternum VII, ventral view; 9, plate, ventral view; 10, connective and style, broad (dorsal) aspect; 11, aedeagus, lateral view.

*Daveyungana* is probably most closely related to the New World genus *Scaropsia* (known only from a female specimen), on the basis of a pair of fuscous spots on the vertex, but can be easily distinguished by the head being wider than the pronotum. In addition to the spots on the vertex, it can be separated from *Scaroidana* and *Bythonia* by the rounded rather than scored dorsal surface of the fore tibia, broad appendix of the forewing, triangular posterior margin of the male pregenital sternum, apically fused R and M veins of the hindwing, and shorter and broader pygofer plates and from *Bythonia* by the shape and origin of the pygofer process. The separation of the caudal lobe of the pygofers of the genital chamber in *Daveyungana* is similar to that in *Batracomorphus* Lewis but is unique to New World Iassinae. We take great pleasure in naming this genus in honor of the late David A. Young, a superlative Homoptera systematist, teacher, and friend.

***Daveyungana collosa*, new species  
(Fig. 1-11)**

Length of male 6.8 mm; head width 2.4 mm; pronotal width 2.3 mm; interocular width 1.8 mm; vertex length 0.2 mm; pronotal length 1.2 mm. Female unknown.

As generic description with the following additions: Pygofer plates (Fig. 9) narrow, short, curved slightly laterad, with tuft of microsetae on caudolateral margin; style (Fig. 10) elongate, with rounded preapical lobe associated with the pygofer process; connective (Fig. 11) broadly Y-shaped; aedeagus (Fig. 11) elongate, shaft expanded apically, with pair of processes arising before midlength and extending past apical 1/4, acute apically, with pair of lightly sclerotized arms arising from dorsal apodeme extending past midpoint of shaft, expanded apically.

Holotype male, BRAZIL, Mato Grosso, 12°49'S-51°45'W, 5 xi 1968 (R. Beaver) gallery forest, U.V. light trap (deposited in The Natural History Museum, London).

*D. collosa* is probably related to *Scaropsia trombida* Blocker. See discussion of the genus.

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